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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 45.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

ELECTION AUGUST 5th, 1875.

CANDIDATES.	1st Ward. Upper Div.	1st Ward. Lower Div.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	Cape Fear.	Masonboro.	Fed'l Point.	Union.	Columbia.	Harnett.	Grant.	Caswell.	Lincoln.	Holden.	R. Point.	Holly.	TOTALS.
GOVERNOR, 1872.																			
Merrimon	104	102	296	247	241	189	21	42	14	130	164	98	124	127	125	65	160	67	2961
Caldwell	375	522	227	267	275	465	179	54	42	99	161	198	140	100	142	62	218	63	1436
CONGRESS, 1874.																			
A. M. Waddell	129	129	327	290	284	247	38	80	21	159	130	116	140	174	133	51	103	94	2087
Neill McKay	410	546	210	307	282	488	205	45	49	100	127	186	161	151	159	62	204	65	3751
CONVENTION, 1871.																			
For	164	.....	258	206	221	160	23	50	21	123	141	87	130	109	115	139	.....	61	2078
Against	858	.....	268	221	276	411	165	61	48	102	162	222	135	91	138	29	.....	80	3510
CONVENTION, 1875.																			
Geo. Z. French, r.	369	512	148	281	270	480	225	50	49			203							
J. H. Smyth, r.	369	510	145	277	260	479	225	50	48			203							
S. H. Manning, r.	369	510	147	277	269	477	225	50	49			203							
George Davis, d.	74	85	231	214	181	118	13	26	11			46							
Robert Strange, d.	74	84	232	215	181	118	13	26	10			46							
R. K. Bryan, d.	74	84	227	215	180	107	13	25	10			45							

THE ELECTION.

From a telegram which will be foud elsewhere, it will be seen that the news generally is good. There seems to be no doubt but what the Republicans will be in a majority in the Convention, which means of course, that there will be an immediate adjournment.—Indications are that the Republican anti-Convention ticket will attain a majority on the popular vote of at least ten thousand against the Democratic pro-Coovention ticket. In other words, we will have a majority in the Convention, and the voice of at least one hundred and ten thousand votes in North Carolina against making any change in the Constitution.

CONVENTION!

ELECTION RETURNS!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM PENDER.

We have information from South Washington up to 4:20 P. M. yesterday, t which time the Republican candi- lates for Convention were 10 votes head. Entire Republican Township icket elected.

This is the strongest Democratic ownship in the county.

WAKE COUNTY.

Wake gives over 700 Republican ma- rity.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Guilford county has gone Republi- n.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Normant and McNeil elected by an creased majority.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dockrey's majority 445. Beech amp Township gave Norment 245 ajority. Anson and Union Conven- nal.

FROM RALEIGH.

News generlly good. We certainly e a majority in the Convention and east ten thousand majority of the ular vote.

UNION COUNTY.

MONROE, Aug. 6.

Union has gone for Convention by a ority of 220. JAS. SINCLAIR.

MARTIN COUNTY.

TARBORO, Aug. 6.

a..in goes Democratic by sixty-four ority. A. McCABE.

PITT COUNTY.

tt gives a Democratic majority of

BLADEN COUNTY.

nboro, Abbott and Brown Marsh hips give Democratic gain of

W. J. MANN.

NASH COUNTY.

h 179 majority.

S. FOUNTAIN.

ROBESON COUNTY.

son county all right.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

mond county has certainly gone emocratic.

GASTON COUNTY.

on county has gone Republican.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Brunswick county has gone for E. W. Taylor, anti-Convention, by about 175 majority.

Later.—Official vote of Brunswick gives Taylor 120 majority.

WAKE COUNTY.

Wake 700 Republican majority. We have swept the State so far as heard from.

T. B. KEOGH.

WAYNE COUNTY.

All the townships heard from. Faircloth and Grantham, Republicans, elected by 50 majority.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES.

The anti-Convention candidates in New Hanover and Pender counties are elected by about 1750 majority.

The following is the aggregate vote in the five wards of the city for Township officers:

MAGISTRATES.

J. J. Cassidey	2040
J. C. Hill	2047
Henry Brewington	2027
S. Van Amringe	2035
W. H. Moore	2011
Alex. Sampson	2041
Anthony Howe	2050
CLERK.	
S. T. Potts	2051
CONSTABLE.	
Sol. W. Nash	2062
SCHOOL COMMITTEE.	
Alfred Howe	2041
A. H. Morris	2052
J. E. Sampson	2060

NO CONVENTION CANDIDATES ELECTED.

Brunswick county—Ed. W. Taylor.

New Hanover and Pender—Jno. H. Smythe, S. H. Manning, G. Z. French.

Bladen—Alexander McDonald.

Robeson—R. M. Normant, Neill McNeal.

Richmond—Oliver H. Dockery.

Lenoir—Richard W. King.

Wayne—W. T. Faircloth, George H. Grantham.

Craven—R. F. Lehman, J. S. Manix.

Wake—R. C. Badger, A. L. Davis, M. C. Hodge, J. J. Newell.

Guilford—A. W. Tourgee, A. S. Holton.

Mecklenburg—W. M. Kerr, Rufus Barringer.

Edgecombe—W. P. Mabson, A. McCabe.

Halifax—J. E. O'Hara, J. J. Goodwyn.

Gaston—James Hoffman.

Martin—J. J. Martin.

Johnston—B. R. Hinnant, P. T. Massey.

Jones—J. T. Scott.

Green—Jno. Dixon.

Warren—J. W. Thorne, J. O. Crosby.

Northampton—Wm. Bowan.

The following are the returns from Rocky Point Township:

For Magistrates—A. Gemberg, 233; Levi Nixon, 235; E. T. Wood, 96.

For Township Clerk—E. T. Wood, 240.

For School Committee—A. Gamberg, 233; Peter McIntire, 234, Mathew Carr, 234.

Delegates to Convention—S. H. Manning, 233; Jno. H. Smythe, 233; Geo Z. French, 232; R. K. Bryan, 103; Robt. Strange, 1.

The following is the vote in Halifax Township for delegates to the State Convention:

J. E. O'Hara, 605.

J. J. Goodwyn, 605.

H. E. T. Manning, 140.

Richard H. Smith, 140.

The county gives 1800 or 1900 majority.

Respectfully,

W. T. J. HAYES.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Good news from old Mecklenburg. She has redeemed herself most nobly, and has gone Republican by 300 majority.

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 5.

Mecklenburg has gone Republican. Good news from everywhere.

R. E. McDONALD.

LENOIR COUNTY.

Lenoir county has gone 300 majority for no Convention candidates.

Later.—Lenoir county elects Hon. R. W. King by five hundred and two majority. WM. W. N. HUNTER.

Still later.—Republican majority in Lenoir five hundred; Green three hundred; Johnston four hundred and Jones a gain over last year. H. L. GRANT.

GREENE COUNTY.

Greene county gives 200 majority against Convention candidates.

CHANGES.

The following counties sent Democrats to the last Legislature and now elect anti-Convention delegates: Wake, Wayne, Guilford, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Lenoir, Greene and Richmond.

WILSON COUNTY.

It is said that Wilson county has elected Singletary, dem., by 300 majority.

UNION COUNTY.

Indications are that Union county has gone for Hasty, Republican, by about 50 majority.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Bladenboro 6 Republican majority; Abbottsburg 7 Republican majority. Brown Marsh gives a Republican majority.

The following counties have gone against Convention, certain:

Alamance, Ashe, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Caswell, Chowan, Cherokee, Craven, Dare, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Gaston, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Henderson, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Madison, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Robeson, Rutherford, Wake, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Yadkin, Yancy, Mitchelll, Montgomery certain, Cumberland certain—vote 61.

FOR CONVENTION.

Alleghany, Alexander, Anson, Burke, Cabarrus, Carteret, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Duplin, Franklin, Gates, Haywood, Hyde, Iredell, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Martin, McDowell, Nash, Davidson, Onslow, Orange, Pitt, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Stanly, Swain, Union, Watauga, Wilson—vote 43.

DOUBTFUL COUNTIES.

Beaufort, Buncombe, Camden, Clay, Chatham, Harnett, Person, Moore, Randolph, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania and Tyrell—votes 16.

Cumberland elects Buxton and Blocker by 200 majority.

Where is would-be Judge Bart Fuller? Go back to your grocery shop, you oily and mangy pimp of Ku Klux aristocracy. You are not fit to lick the boots of a gentleman like Judge Buxton.

On reflection we apologize for the above observation and say we think Fuller is fit to lick a gentleman's boots. We can think of nothing he is so well fitted for.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., August 6, 1875.

EDITOR POST:

The conflict is over and old Wayne has covered herself all over with glory. When we take into consideration that the county went last year 225 Democratic, and that they had the appointment of registrars and poll holders and the seeming advantage the County Commissioners intended to take by appointing their best and shrewdest men and selecting from our side our best workers in the several townships where we had the fewest, and in the others such men as had not the backone to contend for their rights in a contested case; with all those odds we have whipped them fairly, and, for once, I have failed to hear fraud alleged. We have elected our ticket by nearly one hundred majority, and Republicans are carrying high heads and feeling jubilant.

Every thing passed off quietly at all the townships. We had at this place a few (I am glad to say a few) boys who seemed desirous of creating a row but they failed. We are willing to throw the mantle of charity over all the trouble of these boys and attribute it to the bad whisky they bought the day before election. A. REPUBLICAN VOTER.

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">COUNTIES.</th><th colspan="2">Sup't Public Instruction 1874.</th><th colspan="2">1875.</th></tr>
<tr><th>Pool.</th><th>Purnell.</th><th>Convention.</th><th>No Convention.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Alamance</td><td>1,099</td><td>921</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Alexander</td><td>581</td><td>92</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Alleghany</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Anson</td><td>1,165</td><td>1,037</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ashe</td><td>730</td><td>375</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Beaufort</td><td>1,541</td><td>1,118</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bertie</td><td>982</td><td>1,327</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Bladen</td><td>1,206</td><td>1,365</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Brunswick</td><td>1,048</td><td>939</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Buncombe</td><td>1,166</td><td>280</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Burke</td><td>815</td><td>407</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cabarrus</td><td>1,141</td><td>732</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Caldwell</td><td>840</td><td>94</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Camden</td><td>657</td><td>48</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Carteret</td><td>828</td><td>678</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Caswell</td><td>1,255</td><td>1,483</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Catawba</td><td>1,251</td><td>194</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chatham</td><td>1,804</td><td>1,468</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cherokee</td><td>596</td><td>217</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chowan</td><td>597</td><td>761</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Clay</td><td>328</td><td>73</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cleveland</td><td>937</td><td>246</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Columbus</td><td>1,317</td><td>767</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Craven</td><td>1,146</td><td>2,322</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Cumberland</td><td>2,165</td><td>1,968</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Currituck</td><td>744</td><td>835</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Davidson</td><td>1,413</td><td>1,210</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Davie</td><td>338</td><td>589</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Duplin</td><td>1,790</td><td>953</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dare</td><td>229</td><td>231</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Edgecombe</td><td>1,142</td><td>3,406</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Forsythe</td><td>1,080</td><td>1,118</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Franklin</td><td>1,649</td><td>1,634</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Gaston</td><td>851</td><td>370</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Gates</td><td>776</td><td>429</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Granville</td><td>2,294</td><td>2,575</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Greene</td><td>821</td><td>874</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Guilford</td><td>1,603</td><td>1,505</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Halifax</td><td>1,389</td><td>3,555</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Harnett</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Haywood</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Henderson</td><td>416</td><td>826</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hertford</td><td>873</td><td>829</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hyde</td><td>712</td><td>513</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Iredell</td><td>1,622</td><td>816</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Jackson</td><td>649</td><td>86</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Johnson</td><td>1,892</td><td>1,186</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Jones</td><td>538</td><td>60</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lenoir</td><td>1,189</td><td>1,055</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lincoln</td><td>905</td><td>[illegible]</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Macon</td><td>661</td><td>42</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Madison</td><td>531</td><td>217</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Martin</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>McDowell</td><td>729</td><td>269</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mecklenburg</td><td>2,158</td><td>1,727</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mitchell</td><td>332</td><td>289</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Montgomery</td><td>361</td><td>312</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Moore</td><td>1,078</td><td>515</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Nash</td><td>1,402</td><td>1,231</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>New Hanover</td><td>2,508</td><td>3,048</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Northampton</td><td>1,019</td><td>1,889</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Onslow</td><td>962</td><td>345</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Orange</td><td>1,825</td><td>1,261</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Pasquotank</td><td>863</td><td>1,017</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Perquimans</td><td>670</td><td>803</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Person</td><td>885</td><td>760</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Pitt</td><td>1,930</td><td>1,799</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Polk</td><td>214</td><td>244</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Randolph</td><td>1,227</td><td>1,078</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Richmond</td><td>1,217</td><td>1,194</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Robeson</td><td>1,826</td><td>1,687</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Rockingham</td><td>1,654</td><td>918</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Rowan</td><td>1,557</td><td>800</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Rutherford</td><td>724</td><td>794</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sampson</td><td>1,866</td><td>1,358</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stanley</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>97</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Stokes</td><td>655</td><td>81</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Surry</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Swain</td><td>359</td><td>14</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Transylvania</td><td>299</td><td>30</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tyrrel</td><td>370</td><td>193</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Union</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>maj.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wake</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>3,640</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Warren</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>2,198</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Washington</td><td>546</td><td>785</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Watauga</td><td>491</td><td>67</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wayne</td><td>2,021</td><td>1,799</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wilkes</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>955</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Wilson</td><td>1,413</td><td>1,120</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Yadkin</td><td>725</td><td>718</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Yancey</td><td>[illegible]</td><td>182</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

KINSTON, N. C., August 6, 1875.

EDITOR POST:

Dear Sir:—The following is the vote of Lenoir county—all the townships heard from: R. M. King, Republican, 1454; J. M. Wooten, Democrat, 952, Kings majority 502. W. F. Loftin; Independent, and claimed to be a Republican, received five votes; King's majority over Loftin 1,439.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. N. HUNTER.

Engelhard, Leach, Vance, Bart Fuller, Stallings, Tom Lee, Glenn, Foote, Matt. Whisky Ransom and Weak Whisky Waddell—all sick—very sick. Poor fellows, put me in my little bed.

Johnson's Successor.

Andrew Johnson is not yet cold in his grave, before his successor in the United States Senate is picked out. General William B. Bate, of Nashville, Tennessee, is the man. He is the one who contested the matter so strongly with Johnson, and some of his friends thought at one time he was fairly elected instead of the ex-President. General Bate is a lawyer by profession, but, of course, gained his military title by being in the Confederate service. We take but little stock in persons of this character. Some time ago, however, he addressed a letter to a Confederate reunion, and used this unexceptionable language:

"Nor do they, (ex-Confederate soldiers,) yield precedence to any in love of country and in the high hopes of its continued glory and greatness. Having once accepted those terms imposed by arbitrament of the sword, they would forfeit that honor which is dearer than life to the true soldier, were they to act otherwise than in the best of faith." * * * "With all our sorrows and misfortunes, however, consequent upon the late terrible struggle, we have not at any time lost sight of the fact that this is our country, and the only one in which we have a special interest; that its glory is our glory, its shame our shame, and that it is both patriotic and manly for us to vie with our late adversaries, in a generous way, in elevating, strengthening and ennobling it."—Chronicle.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM ENGLEHARD.

HE "GOES BACK" ON CONVENTION.

LANGUAGE MORE FORCIBLE THAN POLITE.

"WHY, OH! WHY, MY HEART, THIS SADNESS."

Our Special reporter was on hand and took down in short hand and in short order the remarks of Major Joseph A. Englehard of the Wilmington *Journal*, on the reception of the election on Thursday night. It seems that the Major and Col. Bill Saunders, flanked by a few sattelites and hangers-on around their office were assembled in their little back room with the outer door closed and securely locked, the glass sash in the inner door carefully screened with old papers, and the tallow dip burning very dimly, when a messenger boy rushed in frantically waving a telegram. The Major extended his hand from the rotundity of his obesity and nervously tore the missive open. Immediately his already elongated countenance proceeded to still further elongate as he read a telegram from D. H. Hill in Charlotte conveying the information that Mecklenburg county had gone for the Radicals by 300 majority.

Col. Bill Saunders arose and remarked that, although he was unaccustomed to public speaking, he would just be d—— if it was not an outrage on the freedom and dignity of a brave and noble people to have such things occur in the broad light of this XIXth century and not o'er come us like a hot day in August. [Profound sensation on the part of the sattelites.] The Col. having delivered himself of these eloquent remarks, lighted his long stem pipe and resumed his seat, when the Major majestically mounted his editorial stand, and opened his mouth and taught them, saying:—

Friends, Countymen and Lovers; hear me for my cause, and be silent that ye mayhearmyexhaltedvoicegoing outintonesofthunderandannihilatingall

F-E-L-L-O-W—C-I-T-I-Z-E-N-S:

Hedom I drith I—ionsa I y H

[illegible]

NO
Convention.

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One Square,	$1 50	$2 25	$3 00	$3 75	$4 50	$5 25
Two Squares,	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50
Three Squares,	4 50	6 75	9 00	11 25	13 50	15 75
Four Squares,	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00
Five Squares,	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25
Six Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
Seven Squares,	10 50	15 75	21 00	26 25	31 50	36 75
Eight Squares,	12 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00
Nine Squares,	13 50	20 25	27 00	33 75	40 50	47 25
Ten Squares,	15 00	22 50	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50
Eleven Squares,	16 50	24 75	33 00	41 25	49 50	57 75
Twelve Squares,	18 00	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00
One-half Column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 50	70 00
One Column,	40 00	60 00	60 00	100 00	120 00	140 00

Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

All communicrtions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

NEW ADVERISEMENTS.

ODD FELLOW'S CELEBRATION.

THE MEMBERS OF FREE LOVE LODGE, No. 1,460, of the G. U. O. of O. F. will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, by a parade through the principal streets and an address to be delivered at St. Stephen A. M. E. Church at 3:30 o'clock. To close with a Levee and Soiree at 7½ o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOB JOHNSON, Chm'n.
B. SCOTT,
JOS. WILLIS,
WESLEY HOWE,
ALFRED ROBINSON,
Committe of Arrangements.

A. ROBINSON, Floor Manager

CLIFFORD HOUSE, ON MARKET STREET,

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD, IN the business part of the city. Splendid board—both transient and permanent. House newly furnished, and table well supplied with every luxury the market affords. Terms moderate.

aug 4 42-1m

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of New Hanover, held this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months, payable on and after August 10th. S. D. WALLACE, July 31st, 1875.-3t Cashier.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN Executive Committee of New Hanover and Pender Counties are requested to be present at a meeting of said Committee, to be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order Committee, S. H. MANNING, Chairman. H. E. SCOTT, Secretary. July 30, 1875—3t

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES BROWNE, Director.

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cuttin and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. april 9-tf

ALL PAPERS QUOTE FROM IT.

The Detroit FREE PRESS.

The liveliest of family newspapers. Full of interesting news, literature, humorous sketches, spicy paragraphs, etc. Sample copies free. Subscription $2 a year, post-paid. Address DETROIT FREE PRESS, Detroit, Mich.

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J. july 9—6m

Pay Your City Taxes.

OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR, CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27th, 1875.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS FOR 1875 HAVing been received at this office, the undersigned is now prepared to collect the City Taxes on Real Estate and Personal Property for 1875.

ALL PARTIES are therefore notified and requested to give this matter immediate attention, and to call at this office and "pay up" without further delay.

CITY COUPONS are also receivable in payment of City Taxes.

T. C. SERVOSS, Treasurer and Collector.

july 29 36—tf

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This institution will be re-opened on the 1st Monday of September next, the terminding the 2nd Thursday in June 1876, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized on the eclectic system, combining, however, three curricular of Arts, Science and Agriculture. Instruction will be given in the branches of learning usually taught in the best Colleges. Special instruction provided in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. An able Faculty has been appointed. The buildings thoroughly repaired for the reception of several hundred students.

For circulars explanatory of the above apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Secretary Board of Trustees, Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

S. H MANNING, Sheriff of New Hanover County.

July 16-1w.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 21—tf

FOR THE INFORMATION —OF THE— PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Streets.

The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service of a Scavanger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the prompptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal too ur good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

I am, very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, City Marshal.

april 15-tf

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market

WEEKLY CHRONICLE $3.50

June 15—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

The people will not be dictated to by wretches without honor or reputation.

NO CONVENTION!

Working men of North Carolina, your rights are safe. No tampering with your privileges.

The Centennial county of North Carolina goes against the Convention. John Kerr's speech on the 20th of May last bears rich fruit.

A glorious victory for the poor men of North Carolina. The Convention question was a fight between the poor and rich men of this State.

Mr. Cowan, we understand, said before the election if he was defeated, he would leave the State. Not let us see if he will stick to it and leave.

Dragooning the free people of the old North State into war and turmoil has failed among those who hoped to rise to the surface in the quartermasters department.

Clowns Vance and Cowan—the first and the best and the other his weak imitator in the State have not done very well in the late canvass. The people intend to govern the rings in this State.

The fruits of our liberal Constitution are ripening. The people—the workers and laborers—are finding out that they have rights which even the secessionists are beginning to respect.

John Workingman comes to the front once more. The secessionists and quacks step to the rear. *Exit* Joe Engelhard, Joe Turner and all the parasites who wish to draw their sustenance from the laboring people.

Hon. John H. Hyman will accept our thanks for public documents. Mr. Hyman is the only Representative North Carolina has in the 45th Congress, and we hope he will show himself a worthy Representative of the true interests of his State.

THE ELECTION.

In this hour of our supreme triumph our friends must be true to the pledges made to the people before the election. If we do carry that Convention we must adjourn. Nothing else will satisfy the workingmen of our State who have placed their votes as a barrier between them and their constitutional guarantees. WE MUST BE TRUE. We cannot be false. The hopes of thousands are placed on this event. The Secessionists and Democrats have quacked in vain to the people. The people have not believed bankrupted politicians.

We claim for North Carolina as being the most conservative State in the South and equal to any for an attachment to the Union, to any in the United States. "Hurrah for the Old North State forever."

Every Republican who ran for the Convention, did so on the party platform, and they must and we have no doubt they will adjourn at once, on the convening of the Convention. No honest man could or should do any thing else, and we know the Republicans are honest, and knowing that, we are confident they will comply with their pledges.

We have advocated this measure, and we propose to continue. We need no Convention; the Legislature can make such amendments as are needed, and the people can and will know what amendments are to be made to their organic law.

Secession has been defeated because the good people of North Carolina were afraid to trust them and they trusted the Republicans because the Republicans had never fooled them. We hope that our party will never do anything to cause the good people of this Commonwealth to loose confidence in them. So they mus, under their pledges, adjourn *sine die* on the convening of the Convention.

Military Interference in the South.

Some time ago we challenged the Philadelphia *Times* to bring forward proof in support of its assertion that the Administration has been guilty of interfering by military force with the State governments in the South. To this challenge the *Times*, after some hesitation, responded as follows:

"Well now, we should think that an administration of which a committee of the Senate, of its own party, has said that it did 'interfere in a State election, and by the employment of troops set up a Governor and Legislature without a shadow of right,' had been acting a little outside of its powers; but we don't want to fight about it. If the *Republican* insists upon the proofs we refer it to Senator Carpenter's Louisiana report, from which we have quoted."

We apprehend that our amiable Independent cotemporary has been misled. What is generally known as "Senator Carpenter's Louisiana report," from which it claims to have quoted, is a Senate document, "Report No. 457." It was submitted to the Senate February 20, 1873, and ordered to be printed as the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in answer to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing State government in Louisiana, and how and by whom it is constituted."

This document embraces a majority report signed by Senators Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn and Anthony, and three minority reports, signed respectively by Senators Trumbull, Morton and Hill. In none of these reports, not even in the ones prepared by Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Hill, does the language quoted occur. The nearest approach to it is in Mr. Trumbull's report, and is as follows:

"That neither the Pinchback nor the Kellogg State government could have been set up, nor the persons returned by the Lynch board as elected to the Legislature have assembled and organized as a Legislature, but for the unauthorized and usurped authority exercised by Judge Durell, supported by United States troops. * * * The whole trouble in Louisiana has grown out of the illegal interference of the United States authorities, civil and military, with the internal affairs of the State."

It must be remembered that Mr. Trumbull, the author of these assertions, was bitterly opposed to the Administration, and therefore inclined to exaggerate the true condition of affairs, to meet the biased demands of his prejudices. But, with all this, he failed to find that the military arm of the Government had been used, except to sustain what he pleased to term the "usurped authority exercised by Judge Durell." That Durell may have usurped that authority we do not deny; but that was a matter that was not discovered until long afterwards, and the military authorities when they went to his aid did not stop to consider whether he was an usurper or not. He appeared to them, as he did to the President, to be the representative of the judiciary branch of the Government. Mr. Morton, however, exculpates the President from direct agency in the matter, as follows:

"The Constitution enjoins the President to 'take care the laws be faithfully executed,' and this involves the enforcement of the orders, decrees and judgments of the courts of the United States. But, by the provisions of the act of 1870, it would seem that the United States Marshal has a right to summon upon the instant a portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, without previous authority from the President, to enforce the orders or precepts of the courts."

This definite explanation shows exactly how military aid was originally invoked, and it is within the memory of all that after it had been invoked, the President, with characteristic desire to preserve peace or prevent blood-shed, ordered that the troops should support those persons, who had been duly recognized as officers of the State by the courts in their attempts to retain possession of their offices. He could not have done less than this in compliance with the requirements of a stern and unpleasant duty, and did not attempt to do more. If he had failed to do it however, he would have been liable to the charge of usurpation himself, and those of his enemies who were not devoted to the success of the anti-Kellogg party at any hazard, would have denounced him for not sustaining the courts.

As it was, Senator Carpenter's report, to which the *Times* alludes, contains the following indirect though satisfactory indorsement of his course:

"The people of the State are *about equally divided* in sentiment in regard to those two pretended governments. The people of New Orleans, which is the seat of government, support the McEnery government, two to one; and it is believed that if Federal support were withdrawn from the Kellogg government it would be immediately supplanted by the McEnery government. The people of the State *as a body*, neither support nor submit to either government. *Neither government* can collect taxes for the people have no assurance that payment to one will prevent collection by the other government.—Business is interrupted, and public confidence destroyed, and should Congress adjourn without making provision for the case, one of two things must result: either collision and blood-shed between the adherents of the two governments, or the Pesident must continue the support of Federal authority to the Kellogg government."

It will be rembered that Congress did adjourn "without making provision for the case;" and that the President followed Senator Carpenter's advice in continuing "the support of the Federal authority to "the Kellogg government." It should be understood that this advice was based upon the assumption that the Kellogg government, notwithstanding that it may have been an usurpation, was the *de facto* government. All the reports, except that of Mr. Morton, agree to the absence of a *de jure* government. On this point Mr. Morton says:

"The Kellogg government is a fact, and its legality is sustained by the judicial tribunals of the State, and it is in active operation in all its departments without actual resistance anywhere.—The McEnery government exists only on paper. McEnery, and all those claiming office under it, have never been returned as elected by any person having authority under the laws of Louisiana."

Even Mr. Hill, of Georgia, the Democratic member of the committee, in his report admits the *de facto* character of the Kellogg government, as admission which is of more than ordinary importance considering the fact that its author was a Southern Democrat. We extract from his report:

"In the light of policy, it would seem better in deciding that a government foully and fraudulently set up by the fiat of a judge shall stand, because IT IS a *de facto* government; that no discredit should be cast upon the integrity or intelligence of the magistrate."

We have taken the trouble to go thus extensively into the history of this much-talked-of and little-understood Louisiana imbroglio, to show three things; first, that the *Times* was mistaken in its assertion; second, that the President did not interfere except to maintain a *de facto* government after it had been recognized by the judiciary, and then that his acts were in plain pursuance of a constitutional requirement; and third, that no record of disapproval of his acts appears in the report referred to. With Judge Durell's action this discussion can have no connection. A Republican Congress, sustained by the President, has found a verdict in his case, and while there may be a difference of opinion regarding his course, it will be admitted that, in view of Mr. Morton's explanation, the military, independent of the President's orders, was bound to sustain him. That explanation is more explicit on this point, even, than the quotation we have given above, as the following extract will show:

"It was not for the United States Marshal or for the President to review the decisions and order of Judge Durell, and determine whether he had exceeded his jurisdiction. By the 10th section of the act of 1870, under which Judge Durell had assumed jurisdiction in the case, it is declared to 'be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to aid and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed;' and that they 'shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged."

On the whole, we think the *Times* is in duty bound to bring further proof of its charge that President Grant has illegally interfered with any Southern State government. If it does not do this, we submit that in justice to itself and its readers, the charge should be withdrawn as publicly and pointedly as it was made.—*Republican.*

Our Foreign Trade For 1874-75.

In another column we publish an important statement, furnished by Dr. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which, besides the usual monthly report of merchandise imported and exported in the several customs districts of the United States, contains an account of our total foreign trade for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June last. The statement embraces the value of foreign merchandise imported, of domestic merchandise exported, and of foreign origin re-exported, as well as the amount of the precious metals imported and exported, respectively.—For the purpose of comparison, the same items are furnished for the previous fiscal year (ended June 30, 1874,) and, to make the comparison still more complete, the amounts of merchandise remaining in warehouse at the end of the three fiscal years, 1873, 1874 and 1875, are added. The value of our domestic exports, which at the custom houses is calculated in gold on the Pacific coast and in currency elsewhere, has, for the sake of uniformity, been reduced to its equivalent in gold coin, in which medium the value of our imports, as well as our foreign exports, is always expressed.

Looking first at our imports and exports of merchandise, we see that there has been a considerable falling off in our aggregate trade as compared with that of the previous year. The following are the figures, the values being expressed in gold coin:

	1874	1875
Imports	$567,406,342	$533,000,209
Exports	569,432,421	499,285,298
Sum of imports and exports, or total trade,	$1,130,839,762.	$1,032,285,606.

A comparison of these figures shows that our total trade in merchandise with foreign countries was less by $104,554,158 in gold coin during the fiscal year 1875 than it was during the fiscal year 1874. If we examine the relations of exports to imports we find that during 1874 the former exceeded the latter by $2,027,079, while in 1875 the imports exceeded the exports by $33,715,013. That is, there was last year what our economists generally have been accustomed to describe as an "adverse balance of trade" to the amount of $33,715,013, whereas, the year before there was the trifling balance of $2,027,078 "in our favor," making a total change of $35,742,095, which, according to the views just referred to, would be regarded as a change to our disadvantage. But if those views be provisionally accepted it will be necessary to take into the account the amounts of foreign merchandise withdrawn from warehouse, during the two years in question, over and above the amounts placed in warehouse during the same years. An examination of the figures in this head will show that the imports of 1874 were supplemented by merchandise to the value of $17,884,915, drawn out of the stock previously in warehouse, whereas the imports of 1875 were supplemented in the same way to the amount of only $2,092,842. Subtracting the difference between these two amounts ($14,829,073) from the $35,742,095 we obtain $20,850,019 as the net change to our disadvantage on last year's trade as compared with the trrde of 1874.

But we do not, for our part, adopt the views upon which this conclusion is based—a view which assumes that it is always and necessarily advantageous to a nation to export more merchandise and less specie or bullion than it imports. Even in the case of countries who do not produce the precious metals this assumption may be true or false according as the metallic currencies of such countries happen to be, scant or redundant; but in respect to countries like our own, in which the mining of gold and silver forms an established and important branch of the natinal industry, its direct opposite, as far as regards imports and exports of these metals, be set down as a general principle, because such counties require a foreign market for thier supius gold and silver, just as they do for any other surplus product. And where a people are using a paper currency to the exclusion of these metals, the home demand for the latter must be so much the more limited and the need of a foreign market correspondingly greater, if the industries which produce them are to live and prosper.

To our mind the most interesting question connected with our foreign trade at present is the relation of the total exports to the total imports, (gold and silver being included in each case.) since this affords us the means of judging as to whether we are living, as a people, within our income, or sink more deeply in debt. By combining our exports and our imports of gold and silver with our exports and imports of merchandise, as above given, we obtain the following figures, which express the grand total of our exports and imports for the two years under consideration:

	1874.	1875.
Imports -	$595,861,248	$553,894,526
Exports -	629,133,107	583,142,425
Excess of exports over imports -	$33,271,859	$29,247,800

This shows that both in 1874 and in 1875 we sent abroad considerably more than we imported. In neither case, however, would the surplus be equal to the amount of interest payable on our foreign debts; whence it follows, so far as we can judge from available data, that we are *not* quite living within our means, but are, to some extent, increasing the amount of our foreign indebtedness. How far this indebtedness is being contracted for productive purposes, such as the opening of mines, the construction of railways, or the prosecution of other industries, we have no definite means of judging. Upon this point the statement of our foreign trade by commodities which is soon to be given to the public, may throw some incidental light by indicating the character of our imports.

In comparing the total trade of 1874 with that of 1875, the advantage, as to excess of imports, appears to be in favor of the former year, but if the warehouse account be taken into consideration here, as it was in dealing with the imports and exports of merchandise alone, the year 1875 will have the more favorable exhibit.

Andrew Johnson's Personal Honesty.

In one respect, at least, Ex-President Johnson was a model statesman. He was honest. Whatever men have said of him politically, no responsible man ever called his unflinching integrity in question. He was in public life almost half a century, yet no man can say that he ever betrayed the confidence of his friends by taking that which did not belong to him. His character in this respect was so well understood, that he was scarcely, if ever, approached by a dishonest lobbyist with a corrupt proposition. That is one of the principal reasons why he was always so strong with the masses. His personal integrity always gave his political policy special weight, and thousands relied upon him without giving questions much investigation, knowing his personal incorruptibility.

He was very [illegible] in refusing to give any [illegible] aid to enterprises which he could not conscientiously approve. Just after his election to the United States Senate in January, we gave an illustration of this. A prominent politician from Pennsylvania, representing a company interested in the Alta Vela [illegible] wanted him to send a war vessel to the above mentioned islands, just before the great impeachment trial commenced. He attempted to make use of what he considered Mr. Johnson's embarrassment at the time, in accomplishing his object. But the President [illegible] him, and gave him to understand that his official sanction to measures in which private parties are interested was not to be procured in that way. He always had a policy of his own, taking decided grounds on all public questions, and was never swerved from his purposes deliberately formed by the desire for personal gain. By exercising frugality, he saved sufficient from his earnings through a long public life to place him above want, but was not wealthy. What he had was justly his own, and he came by every dollar of it honestly.

This trait in his character is worthy of emulation by all men. His boundless success is evidence that the American people appreciate honesty in their rulers, and that when they find such, they will reward them with their confidence and support.—*Chronicle.*

Mississippi Politics.

The election in Mississippi is attracting considerable attention. The Memphis Appeal is taking great interest in the matter. Despite the fact that the State has been considered Radical by an overwhelming majority, the Appeal thinks it can be redeemed. It makes out that the colored vote amounts to about 20,000, and the white vote to 85,000. It then says that the Aberdeen Examiner maintains that the white voters of the State are greater in number than the blacks; that at least two colored votes are generally polled for the Democratic ticket, for every white one given to the Radicals; and that, if a sound platform is adopted by the Democratic Convention in August, the Radicals can be discomfited. Attention is called to the fact that in the last Presidential election only 47,000 votes were cast for Greeley, while Grant received 81,000; and the deduction is made that the colored people were only 9,000 votes short, while the Democrats polled nearly 10,000 less than what they could have done by exertion.

We have no objections whatever to this figuring, if the Appeal fancies it. It amounts to nothing. But, if the Memphis Appeal, and all of its way of thinking, are seriously contemplating the redemption of Mississippi from the slough of Radicalism—as they are pleased to term it—a considerable exportation of votes must take place from Tennessee, a large amount of intimidation must be instituted, and perhaps, slaughter of the blacks at the polls, after about the same fashion as at Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, and rifling of ballot boxes and cheating generally, must be the rule.

Somehow it strikes our mind that the bandits of Mississippi, in a fair contest, have not a ghost of a chance of success. We hope sincerely, if they attempt any of their nefarious practices, the Republicans, white and black alike, will put them through. The time is coming to stop intimidation at the polls.—*Gazette.*

Gideon Nichols was a fireman on a locomotive in the rail road yard at Camden, N. J. The jury which just the other day, in finding a verdict in accordance with the facts, further recommend the company having charge of the switches, to have a more perfect understanding between the switchmen and engineers, especially in relation to extra trains.

"THE HOUSEHOLD OF BOUVERIE; OR, THE ELIXIR OF GOLD," by Mrs. C. A. Warfield, author of "A Double Wedding; or, How She Was Won," is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brother, Philadelphia, and is the first volume issued of the Author's New Edition of Mrs. Warfield's celebrated works. This work has been pronounced by all the best writers, critics, and novel readers in the country, to be one of the best and most remarkable works ever written; and Marion Harland, author of "Alone," "The Hidden Path," &c., in a letter to the publishers, speaks thus of it: "As to Mrs. Warfield's wonderful book, 'The Household of Bouverie,' I have read it twice—the second time more carefully than the first—and I use the term 'wonderful,' because it best expresses the feeling uppermost in my mind, both while reading and thinking it over. As a piece of imaginative writing, I have seen nothing to equal it since the days of Edgar A. Poe, and I doubt whether he could have sustained himself and reader through a book of half the size of the 'Household of Bouverie.' I was literally hurried through it by my intense sympathy, my devouring curiosity—it was more than interest. I read everywhere—between the courses of the hotel-table, on the boat, in the cars until I had swallowed the last line. This is no common occurrence with a veteran romance-reader like myself." It is complete in one large duodecimo volume of Eight Hundred pages, containing the whole of the two volumes as originally published, both volumes being now complete in one, and printed on the finest white paper, and bound in morocco cloth, gilt back and side, and sold by all booksellers at the low price of $1 75 for the complete work, in place of $2 00 as formerly, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid, on remitting price to the publisher.

For sale at P. Heinsburger's Live Book and Music Store.

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874-'75—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred in making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee or land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1873.

The Brooklyn Scandal—What Dr. Leonard Bacon thinks about it.

Dr. Leonard Bacon has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* in which he takes this view of the Brooklyn scandal:

"The man who is charged with an infamous offense and denies the charge may rest his defense upon his character. We accept his denial, and wait for proof from the accuser. Mr. Beecher has denied explicitly and under oath the charge preferred against him; and having denied it, he has a right to be regarded as innocent till his guilt is proved. Messrs. Moulton and Tilton, having slowly accumulated through a period of three or four years their material of war, and having had the help of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in devising the plan of the campaign, made their attempt. They had the power of the State of New York to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to make them testify. They had professional advocates of most distinguished ability to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to marshal their evidence, and to argue for them. Their side had the first word of statement to the jury, and the last. It is difficult to say what advantage they could have had which they had not. But after a protracted trial—the most protracted, I believe, save one, in the history of litigation—the result is, on their part, a failure. They undertook to prove Mr. Beecher guilty of a definite offense, and they have not done what they undertook to do. He, therefore, stands just where he stood at his first denial of the charge. The attempt to prove him guilty having failed, the legal and common-sense presumption of his innocence remains unimpaired.

I have no right to demand—nor has any man a right to demand—that he shall positively prove his innocence, The burden of proof rests on those who accuse him. Our duty is to wait, not for proof of his innocence but for proof of his guilt."

The Fall Elections.

We have heretofore referred to the elections to be held in the various States this fall, and the important bearing which they will have on the coming contest in 1876. Elections will be held as follows:

Kentucky—Monday, August 2.
California—Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Arkansas—Monday, September 6.
Maine—Monday, September 13.
Iowa—Tuesday, October 12.
Ohio—Tuesday, October 12.
Virginia—Tuesday, November 2.
Kansas—Tuesday, November 2.
Maryland—Tuesday, November 2.
Massachusetts—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Mississippi—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Minnesota—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Missouri—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New York—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
New Jersey—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Pennsylvania—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Wisconsin—Tuesday, Nov. 2.
Texas—Tuesday, December 7.

The present political complexion of the above States is indicated below:

Arkansas, Democrat majority (so-called)	19,863
California, Republican State officers, Opposition Legislature.	
Maine, Republican majority	11,337
Iowa, Republican majority	28,202
Ohio, Democratic majority for Allen in 1873	817
Virginia, Democratic majority	27,239
Kansas, Republican majority	13,203
Kentucky, Democratic majority	60,000
Maryland, Democratic majority	14,120
Massachusetts, (Governor), Democratic majority	7,032
Mississippi, Republican majority	21,403
Minnesota, Republican majority	9,800
Missouri, Democratic majority	37,452
New York, Democratic majority	50,317
New Jersey, Democratic majority	13,233
Pennsylvania, Democratic majority	4,679
*Wisconsin, Democratic Governor elected in 1873, majority	357
Texas, Democratic majority	47,631

*Congressional election last fall resulted in favor of the Republicans.

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WILMINGTON, N. C

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. Train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

july 9-tf

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7:35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11:45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1 53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10:05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11:41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1:35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3:30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6:00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7:00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9:30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12:25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6:30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

Sept. 1-tf

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—VIA—

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE respectfully informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

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OLD FORT,

ASHEVILLE,

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

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F. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 25—1tf

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july 9-4

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATUADAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only!*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people*; and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this Liberty? Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all*. If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too*. Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners*; and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the State in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and species, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and prober conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the bands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

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The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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march 29—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railwayas follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.08 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	
" Raleigh	7 38 "	
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	3.00 P. M	
" Raleigh	7.52 A. M	
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	

North Western N. C. R. R

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4:30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6:13 P M
Leave Salem	9:20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11:15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.43 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,
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Greensboro, N. C

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The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875

The Publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic, Political, Historical, Literary, and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

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No family should be without it.

Subscription price only $2 00 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

Wilmington and all Eastern Cities,

TO CHARLOTTE, STATESVILLE, SHELBY,

Rutherfordton, Asheville, Greenville, Spartanburg,

and all stations on the Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio, Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, North Carolina and Western North Carolina Railroads, as well as all points in Georgia and Alabama.

Insurance from Eastern cities guaranteed as low as via an other line. No terminal or transfer charges, and RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

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april 9—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAST FREIGHT ROUTES TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH,

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New York and Wilmington Steamship Co., Semi-weekly, Sailing from New York,

WEDESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,

And from Wilmington,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOSTON AND FALL RIVER.

New York and Wilmington Steamship Company, connecting with the

OLD COLONY RAIL ROAD.

AND STEAMERS DAILY BETWEEN

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

Between New York and Wilmington, Wednesday and Saturday, from each port.

Shippers may rely on the prompt and regular sailing of these steamers, and quick dispatch given to all Shipments by this Route.

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Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or over charges promptly paid.

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New York Line,
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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent,
Baltimore and New York Lines
Wilmington, N. C.

BALTIMORE AND SOUTHERN STEAM TRANSPOR TATION COMPANY.

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FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS NORTH OR SOUTH.

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Baltimore and Wilmington Line, Semi-Weekly,

Sailing from BALTIMORE

TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.,

AND FROM WILMINGTON

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

Baltimore, Boston and Providence Line or via Canal Daily to Philadelphia, and

CLYDE'S PHILADELPHIA AND PROVIDENCE LINE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line Semi-Weekly.

Between Baltimore and Wilmington.

Baltimore and Philadelphia St. Bt Co. Daily via Canal.

Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

WESTERN CITIES.

Baltimore and Wilmington Line

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NO DELAYS

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march 29-tf

KNABE

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feb 3—tf.

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SATUADAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

Opinion of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question—Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham :

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.
2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.
3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties. I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

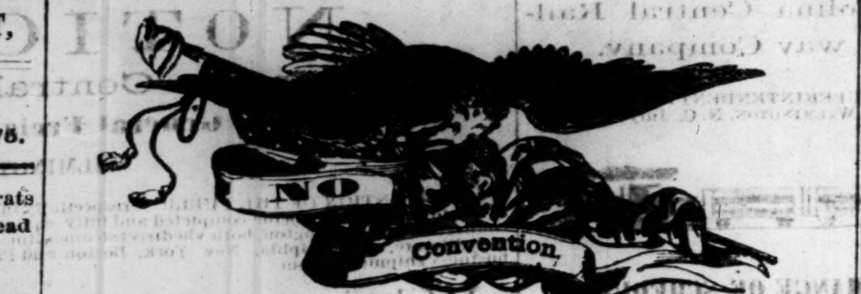
As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."



To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be ——by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to [be] done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall prevent, hinder control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

june 12-tf

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ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 21—tf

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 362 bbls. Sales of 300 casks at 37½ cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,707 bbls. Market Sales of 1000 bbls. strained at $1.55. Market steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and $3 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 28 bbls. Market steady with sales of 28 bbls. at $2.00.

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. No sales to report and no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, August 6.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mebane.

Steamer Hurt, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Wave, Robeson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A H VanBokkelen.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

Swedish Barque Framrt, Lurugen, Dakar, Africa, (33 days), R E Heide.

Schr Wave, Penton, Little River, S. C., Gilliam & Co.

Schr Ogechee, Sabiston, Middleton, B F Mitchell & Son., with 2,000 bushels corn.

Schr Rebecca, Nelson, Middleton, B F Mitchell & Son, with 1,200 bushels corn.

CLEARED.

Steamer Juniper, Skinner, Fayetteville, Vick & Mebane.

Steamer Hurt, Worth, Fayetteville, Worth & Worth.

Steamer Wave, Robinson, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Northeast, Paddison, Point Caswell, A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

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Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

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A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

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EDWARD PLOTTS.

Washington, N. J.

july 9—6m

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194 Broadway, N. Y.

June 4-6m.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½ @ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½ @ 15½
Shoulders	11½ @ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½ @ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½ @ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @ 00
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @ 10 00
Northern	00 @ 14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
₱ lb	
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 27
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00 @ 20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½ @ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @ 10 50
Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @ 00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @ 00 00
Baugh's Phosphate "	00 00 @ 60 00
Carolina Fertilizer "	50 00 @ 65 90
Ground Bone, "	00 00 @ 40 00
Bone Meal "	00 00 @ 45 00
" Flour, "	00 00 @ 57 00
Navassa Guano, "	55 00 @ 65 00
Complete Manure "	05 00 @ 67 00
Whann's Phosphate "	00 00 @ 70 00
Wando Phosphate, "	00 00 @ 70 00
Berger&Brutz's Phos. "	60 00 @ 00 00
Phoenix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainpulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½ @ 11
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0 @ 117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @ 27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @ 25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @ 23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00 @ 35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @ 23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @ 25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @ 00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½ @ 00
City ₱ lb	0 @ 3
ROPE	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½ @ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½ @ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— " ₱ lb	11½ @
Crushed " ₱ lb	10½ @ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	20 00 @ 25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @ 00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @ 00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @ 00 00
Mill prime, ₱ M	13 00 @ 14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @ 10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @ 00
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 45@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 35	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 85@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@10 00	8 50@ [illegible]
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING,	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	108	108
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1½ ₱ cdis
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' " "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co	100	130
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c (Gold Int)	100	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c (Gold Int)		
" " 8 ₱c	80	
New Hanover Co Bonds (15 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	55	
N C R R " " 100	35	
CC Railroad " " 100	[illegible]	
W G L Co " " 50	70	
W & S S R R " " 25	15	

GO TO

ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 21—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Brilliard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
June 4—1f

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

july 9—tf D. A. SMITH.

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts,
Wilmington, N. C.,
may 14—2m B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the JEWELRY LINE.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COFFEE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

june 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 21, 1875.

june 25-tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the POST, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,

(Postage prepaid by us.)

D. L. RUSSELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. march-tf

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

CONTRACT, SAP AND HEART.

At low prices.
april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.